

## MANY NEW DOCTORS MAY NOW PRACTICE

Medical College of Virginia Announces Long List of Graduates.

## FIRST JOINT SESSION ENDS

Wonderful Results Are Shown Through Amalgamation of Local Schools.

Following a long session during which several hundred young men waited in alternating silent and explosive anxiety, the Medical College of Virginia last night announced its list of graduates, including about 100 new doctors, dentists and pharmacists. The closing hours were attended by the usual signs of excitement among the student body as the faculty, behind closed doors, passed upon the applicants one by one. At last the list came forth, and with it a great sigh of relief or disappointment, as the case might be. Hospital appointments were also discussed at the faculty meeting, but will not be announced until the names selected have been approved by the hospitals. The list will be read at commencement on Tuesday night, and it is highly interesting to note the unusually large number of Richmond students who will win the coveted internships in other cities. The list of graduates as announced at midnight follows:

**Graduates in Medicine.**  
T. L. Barber, Charleston, W. Va.  
Robert Cofer Barrett, Smithfield, Va.  
Forrest McInnes Bennett, Clinton, N. C.  
Raymond C. Blankenship, Naruna, Va.  
James G. Boleau, Amelia, Va.  
George E. Bowdoin, Wilmington, N. C.  
Earle L. Bowman, Liberty, N. C.  
Charles M. Hyman, Goldsboro, N. C.  
George H. Byrd, Koller, Va.  
Mason B. Caldwell, Athens, W. Va.  
Virgil H. Carson, Richmond.  
Harry G. Carter, Kilmarnock, Va.  
Edward G. Catta, Chatham, Va.  
Harlow R. Connell, Kilmarnock, Va.  
Wiley S. Cozart, Jr., Stem, N. C.  
Richard H. Cross, Concord, Va.  
Heath A. Dalton, Hillsville, Va.  
Hyman Denish, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Whitfield P. Davis, Gaines, Va.  
Elmore S. Deane, Fletchers, Va.  
Guy Blair Dent, Salem, Va.  
Malcolm P. Dillard, Center Cross, Va.  
Luigi D. Distefano, Baltimore, Md.  
Samuel Downing, Lancaster, Va.  
William B. Dudley, Martinsville, Va.  
John Blair Pitts, Richmond.  
Edward L. Flanagan, Powhatan, Va.  
Paulandrey Flinn, Albemarle, Va.  
William F. Foxworth, Lynchburg, Va.  
Leslie M. Furell, Severn, N. C.  
Thomas P. Garrett, Shanghai, N. C.  
Roscoe E. Glass, Tampa, Fla.  
Edward L. Gless, Goodwin, Richmond.  
James R. Gorman, Lynchburg, Va.  
Kenneth D. Givens, Bedford City, Va.  
Julius R. Hamilton, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Fred E. Hamlin, Durham, N. C.  
James W. Hannabuss, Roanoke, Va.  
Thomas G. Hardy, Alexandria, Va.  
Henry Jackson Hayes, Richmond.  
Homer Silon Henkel, Staunton, Va.  
Lewis Sidney Herndon, Richmond.  
David H. Hill, Charlottesville, Va.  
James M. Hollister, Port Royal, Va.  
Francis B. Hutton, Jr., Abingdon, Va.  
William R. Laird, Jr., Danville, Va.  
Robert C. Liddy, Waterbury, Conn.  
Irene Lipschutz, Bayonne, N. J.  
Walter Nelson Meyers, Richmond.  
John A. McCarroll, Nashville, Va.  
Herbert C. Nebbett, Forest Hill, Va.  
Frank P. Nelson, Forest Depot, Va.  
Edward P. Nelson, Forest Depot, Va.  
Robert Ozlin, Kansas Crossroads, Va.  
James O. Parramore, Hampton, Va.  
John Clancy Parrish, Smithfield, Va.  
George W. Parrott, Charlottesville, Va.  
S. B. Perry, Jr., Williamsport, N. C.  
Bernard B. Pitkowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
L. Putney, Darlington Heights, Va.  
Robt. H. Putney, Guinea Mills, Va.  
Israel K. Redd, Stuart, Va.  
Chas. T. Roebuck, Williamsport, N. C.  
Chas. I. Rudasill, Criglersville, Va.  
James E. Shuler, Flat Ridge, Va.  
Arthur C. Sinton, Jr., Richmond.  
Joseph Smith, Jr., Edinburg, Va.  
L. T. Stoneburner, Jr., Edinburg, Va.  
Henry Syle, Stern, Richmond.  
Robert R. Stuart, Roanoke, Va.  
Robert E. Timberlake, Ailee, Va.  
George A. Torrence, Appomattox, Va.  
George B. Tyler, Ashland, Va.  
Howard Urbach, Richmond.  
John B. Valden, Jr., New Kent, Va.  
John B. Walker, Union Bridge, Va.  
J. C. Walker, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Lief Elmer Walton, Modoc, W. Va.  
H. A. Walkup, Falling Springs, W. Va.  
G. W. Wyatt, Gloucester, Va.  
Wm. J. Wilmington, Rocky Mount, Va.  
H. Stoeckel, E. Lynchburg, Va.  
Wm. M. Willis, Morehead City, N. C.  
Chas. G. Willis, Lignum, Va.  
Carl B. Young, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.

**Graduates in Pharmacy.**  
Howard L. Boatwright, New Canton, Va.  
Webster M. Chandler, Lynchburg, Va.  
Vivian V. Gillum, Madison Mills, Va.  
R. F. J. Hamilton, Norfolk, Va.  
William Greek Wagoner, Vox, N. C.

**Graduates in Dentistry.**  
Lawson W. Armentrout, Strasburg, Va.  
Edward P. Berlin, Berryville, Va.  
George B. Cocks, Danville, Va.  
Henry T. Haley, Christiansburg, Va.  
Robert K. Hawkins, Tazewell, Va.  
Richard M. Hawthorne, Royal, Va.  
John B. Holland, Millwood, Va.  
Edward M. Hardin, Wilmington, N. C.  
Charles B. Harboe, Winchester, Va.  
William A. Homes, Boynton, Va.  
William L. Irwin, Woodstock, Va.  
Clarence G. Jackson, Vigna, Va.  
Lewin A. Johnson, Union, W. Va.  
William H. Long, Covington, Va.  
Eugene Morrow, Summit Point, W. Va.  
Robert L. Miller, Charlotte, N. C.  
David W. Paplette, Farmville, Va.  
Samuel H. Perkins, Jr., Staunton, Va.  
Harry S. Ramsey, Bedford City, Va.  
William R. Smith, Cape Charles, Va.  
William T. E. Smith, Richmond.  
William E. Strole, Stanley, Va.  
Forrest B. Smith, Sapulpa, Okla.  
George Van Durrer, Burnsville, Va.  
Jesse B. Whitely, Frontenac, N. C.

**COMMENCEMENT MARKS**  
CLOSE OF FIRST JOINT SESSION  
The commencement program begins to-day with the baccalaureate sermon, which will be delivered at 8:15 o'clock to-night at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D. The graduates, in cap and gown, will occupy reserved seats in

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## STORM OF HAIL STOPS SERVICE

Memorial Exercises in Hollywood Are Brought to Sudden Close.

## BRILLIANT MILITARY PARADE

Grays, Blues, Howitzers and Signal Corps Win Great Applause.

Soldiers, citizens, Confederate veterans and children to the number of several thousand were drenched to the skin and pelted with hail as large as Minnie balls when they gathered yesterday afternoon in Hollywood Cemetery to pay annual tribute to the Confederate dead sleeping in the famous grounds.

Brigadier-General W. B. Freeman, of the United Confederate Veterans; Judge John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, who was to have delivered the memorial speech; Rev. James Power Smith, D. D., aide to General Stonewall Jackson; Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellison and others were in the speaker's stand, and the military had just gotten within the gates when the black cloud, which had a few minutes before beamed forth its warning, burst upon them. Rain came down in blinding sheets, and in a few moments was followed by one of the heaviest storms of hail seen in Richmond in many years. The soldiers marched grimly forward, with the bands playing "Godward, Christian Soldiers," rain soaking through their uniforms and hail beating in beneath their helmets. But the crowd, one of the largest ever to be seen in Hollywood on Memorial Day, scattered like prairie rabbits to the burrows, taking refuge beneath the trees and behind the shelter of the larger tombstones and even crawling beneath the bushes—anywhere to avoid the terrible hail. And in all the melee and the uproar of the feeling crowd the Confederate veterans of the Lee Camp No. 1 never lost step, marching as they had marched in other days into a storm of shrieking lead. Unflatteringly they filed by the reviewing stand, where sat a few of their comrades, who because of soaked limbs and the weight of many years, had been unable to take part in the parade.

## THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

**FURNISH GIANT SALUTE**  
For a time the trees and bushes afforded shelter to the crowd and a few soldiers who remained, but within a few minutes the leaves turned with the weight of the rain and hail, branches snapped off like dried reeds before a wind, and the storm swirled in so that every man, woman and child in all parts of the cemetery were soaked. Just as the troops filed by the reviewing stand lightning flamed across the sky and a peal of thunder roared out a giant salute. Children crouched in the mothers' arms, and men, women and children were more furiously down.

There was no attempt at speech-making. When at last the sun shone forth again, the cemetery was almost empty of the living and Judge Goolrick, who was also the chief speaker on last Memorial Day, when it rained, turned sadly away. A few veterans remained about the stand, and with their gray felt hats limp and sodden, went up to shake hands with Judge Goolrick, and to sympathize with him that a second time nature had intervened to prevent him from speaking.

The military procession was one of the finest ever seen here on Memorial Day. Shortly after 4:30 o'clock, the Grays, Blues and Howitzers were led into the park by Brigadier-General Freeman and his staff officers, led the parade, followed by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, under Major E. V. Bowles, and immediately in their rear. Next came the Richmond Grays, the First Battalion of the First Virginia Regiment, under Major L. T. Price, resplendent in their uniforms, new uniforms, and their gray felt hats limp and sodden, went up to shake hands with Judge Goolrick, and to sympathize with him that a second time nature had intervened to prevent him from speaking.

## GREAT CROWD VIEWS

The Richmond Howitzers, under command of Captain W. M. Myers, brought up the rear of the military, and behind them filed old and grim-visaged men in gray. They marched slowly and solemnly, keeping well behind the lighter-footed and younger men in front, and not a man dropped from the ranks. The procession was brought up in the rear by a long file of carriages and automobiles, which, among them, the Hollywood Memorial Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, and guests of the Confederate organizations.

Thousands gathered at the point of assembly, and in every street through which the procession passed homes were decorated and thousands lined the curbing to watch the soldier boys and veterans proudly sweeping by. It was by far the most splendid military spectacle seen in Richmond in recent years. Violent contrasts of color caught the eye and kept attention, and the troops marched with a precision and discipline that would have done credit to veteran commands. The Richmond Grays received great applause for their martial appearance, and they did, indeed, reflect great credit on their procession. From Cherry Street the parade moved into the cemetery, marching between dense masses of people on either side. Over-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

**WHY NOT YORK RIVER LINE**  
to Baltimore this midsummer weather? New steamers. Incomparable service.

## Reported Among the Lost on the Empress of Ireland



Lawrence Sydney Broadbent Irving, who was aboard the Empress of Ireland, when that vessel sank in collision with the collier Stordstad, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about thirty miles east of the north shore of the river, together with his wife (upper photo), Mabel Mackey, who are reported as missing. Mr. Irving is the second son of the famous English actor, Sir Henry Irving, and is forty-one years old.

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR UNION

President Wilson Attends Memorial Service in Arlington National Cemetery.

## REVERSES FORMER DECISION

Chief Executive Not Willing That His Absence Should Be Misconstrued. Secretary Tumulty Explains.

Washington, May 30.—President Wilson, reversing his former determination not to deliver a Memorial Day address to the Union, has decided to do so. The president, who was also the chief speaker on last Memorial Day, when it rained, turned sadly away. A few veterans remained about the stand, and with their gray felt hats limp and sodden, went up to shake hands with Judge Goolrick, and to sympathize with him that a second time nature had intervened to prevent him from speaking.

The military procession was one of the finest ever seen here on Memorial Day. Shortly after 4:30 o'clock, the Grays, Blues and Howitzers were led into the park by Brigadier-General Freeman and his staff officers, led the parade, followed by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, under Major E. V. Bowles, and immediately in their rear. Next came the Richmond Grays, the First Battalion of the First Virginia Regiment, under Major L. T. Price, resplendent in their uniforms, new uniforms, and their gray felt hats limp and sodden, went up to shake hands with Judge Goolrick, and to sympathize with him that a second time nature had intervened to prevent him from speaking.

## UNWILLING THAT ABSENCE SHOULD BE MISUNDERSTOOD

The statement follows: "When the invitation was extended by the committee representing the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia, the President informed the committee that he did not think the occasion would be opportune for the delivery of an appropriate address, and because of this felt he must decline the invitation, attending, however, to attend memorial services at a later date.

"Evidently a false construction has been placed upon this action, and therefore the reason for the change in the program. The President was not willing that his absence should be misconstrued.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## NOT PREPARED TO ISSUE POLITICAL STATEMENT

Colonel Roosevelt Will Study Situation After Return From Abroad.

## HE SEES GREAT APPREHENSION

Only Propositions Representing Constructive Program, He Says, Are Enunciated in Progressive Platform.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, May 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt sailed to-day for Spain to attend the wedding of his son, Kermit. Before leaving he gave out the following statement:

"Since my return from South America I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over the country requesting statements from me on the political situation. It has been utterly impossible to reply to these communications, first, because of lack of time, and second, because it must be remembered that I have been out of the country for nearly eight months, and have been home only ten days, and therefore have not been able to acquire the necessary information that will enable me to respond intelligently to many of the inquiries made of me.

"When I return from abroad, I shall at once take up actively the political situation. It goes without saying that I intend to the utmost of my ability to do all I can for the principles for which I have contended, and for the men throughout the country who have stood so valiantly in the fight that the Progressive party is waging and has waged for these principles.

## WIDESPREAD APPREHENSION EXISTS AMONG PEOPLE

"There is widespread apprehension among our people. The pinch of poverty is felt in many a household. We cannot ignore the conditions which have brought about this state of things. The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward the solution.

"The economic conditions are such that business is in jeopardy and that the small business man, the farmer and the industrial workman are all suffering because of these conditions. The truth simply is that the only wise and sane propositions, the only propositions which represent a constructive governmental program, and the resolute purpose to secure good results instead of fine phrases were the principles enunciated in the Progressive platform. In connection with the trusts and the tariff alike our policies would have secured the passing around of prosperity, and also the existence of a sufficient amount of prosperity to be passed around. Throughout the country, all I can do to emphasize these facts will be done.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## TOTAL NUMBER OF DEAD ON WRECKED SHIP IS 694

Of This Number, 753 Are Passengers and 211 Members of Empress of Ireland's Crew.

## SURVIVORS EN ROUTE TO HOMES

Bodies of More Than 300 Victims of St. Lawrence River Disaster Recovered During Day.

Montreal, May 30.—In the latest estimate of figures issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total number who lost their lives in the Empress of Ireland disaster is reduced to 694. Of this number, 753 were passengers and 211 crew. Of the 403 saved, the passengers numbered 201; crew, 202.

## BODIES OF 200 VICTIMS RECOVERED DURING DAY

Quebec, May 30.—Of the thousand or more persons who went to their death with the sinking of the liner Empress of Ireland, the bodies of more than 200 had been recovered to-day. The survivors were en route to their homes garbed in garments supplied by the residents of Rimouski.

Early to-day the bulk of the dead then recovered were placed on the government vessel at Rimouski, to be brought to this port, pending identification. Captain Kendall, of the Empress of Ireland, still suffering from his injuries, remained at the little village, from the wharves of which at low tide he could see the funnels of his stricken ship gleaming above the river's surface.

The collier survivors safe in Quebec, where they were being given every possible care, attention again turned to-day to Rimouski, where efforts to recover the bodies of victims was in progress. Early to-day the number of bodies landed there passed the 300 mark.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN PLENTILFULLY REPRESENTED

Women and children are plentifully represented in the grim pile, among them one mother with her child pressed closely to her breast.

Those who witnessed the scene at Rimouski, where the sad harvest of the rescue ships was laid on the piers, said the sight was heartrending. Many of them stared heavenward, with wide open eyes, some with horror in their faces, others with an air of puzzled surprise. There was little attempt to cover the corpses, and for the most part they lay practically as they had been taken out of the water, some half-dressed and others nearly naked.

An army of carpenters and undertakers worked all last night and today converting one of the large freight sheds on the harbor front into a temporary morgue.

The collier Stordstad, which rammed the liner Empress of Ireland, arrived here yesterday at 1 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the wrecking steamer Strathcona, and anchored in mid-stream. A press boat went out, but newspaper men were refused permission to board. It was learned, how-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## BLAMES COLLIER FOR FATAL CRASH

Captain of the Empress of Ireland Tells How He Tried to Avoid Collision.

## TESTIFIES BEFORE CORONER

Stordstad, Despite Signals, Kept on Through Fog and Rammed Motionless Steamer.

Rimouski, Que., May 30.—While final tabulations of casualties in the sinking of the steamer Empress of Ireland were being made to-day showing that 403 of her passengers and crew had been rescued and 944 had perished, Captain Henry George Kendall, of the liner, was telling his story of the disaster at an inquiry conducted by Coroner Pinault here.

Captain Kendall, a substance, declared he had taken all possible precautions against a collision. His ship had been stopped and he gave the requisite signal when the Danish collier Stordstad, which sank the Empress, was two miles away, but the collier had kept on through the fog that settled down soon after the two vessels sighted one another and had rammed the Empress of Ireland while the latter virtually was motionless. Then, despite his plea to the master of the collier that he run his engines full speed ahead to keep the hole in the liner's side plugged, with the Stordstad's bow, said Captain Kendall, the Danish vessel backed away, the water rushed in, and the Empress sank.

Captain Kendall took up his story of the disaster from the point at which the Empress of Ireland, bound from Quebec for Liverpool, had dropped her pilot Thursday night at Father Point STORDSTAD IS SIGHTED.

"We then proceeded full speed," continued Captain Kendall, "after passing Rock Point gas buoy. I sighted the steamer Stordstad, it then being clear. The Stordstad was about one point, twelve degrees, away from the Empress, and I saw a slight fog bank coming gradually from the land and knew it would pass between the Stordstad and myself. The Stordstad was then about two miles away. Then the fog came and the Stordstad's lights disappeared. I stopped my ship."

At the same time Captain Kendall said he blew three short blasts on his whistle, meaning "I am going full speed astern." Captain Kendall added that the Stordstad whistle answered with one long blast. Soon after, he blew a long blast on his whistle, meaning "my ship was under way, but stopped, and has no way up on her." This whistle signal was also answered by the Stordstad.

Then the captain said the Stordstad starboard and port lights loomed out of the fog. The Stordstad was a ship's length away. Captain Kendall said he shouted "Stordstad back water, and at the same time had his vessel go full speed ahead to try to avert a collision. After the Stordstad's bow had cut into the Empress of Ireland between her funnels, Captain Kendall asked the Stordstad to keep full speed ahead to fill up the hole he had made, but the collier backed away, and the water rushed in. Captain Kendall then tried to beach his vessel. Water, however, put the engines out of commission three minutes after the collision.

## WIRELESS OPERATOR SENDS OUT SIGNALS

"I had, in the meantime, given orders to get the lifeboats launched," the captain continued. "I told the wireless operator to send out distress signals. He told me this had been done. I said: 'Set the boats out as quick as possible.' That was the last I saw of the chief officer, and the wireless operator, after that the ship turned over and foundered. I was shot into the sea myself, and taken down with the suction. The next thing I remember was being pulled into a lifeboat, which already had about thirty people in it.

"We pulled around and picked up twenty or twenty-five more and put them in the lifeboats. The water was in the water with ropes around their waists. I got all on board the Stordstad, and then left her with six of the crew and went back. When we got there, everything was gone. 'What caused the collision?' asked the coroner.

"The Stordstad running into the Empress, which was stopped," answered Captain Kendall. "I saw the Stordstad when he shouted to the Stordstad's captain to stand fast, he received no answer. It was impossible for him not to have heard, he added.

"Keep ahead," said Captain Kendall, "and if he did not hear me, he should have done it anyway, as a seaman should have known that. It was quite clear."

## ENOUGH LIFEBOATS TO SAVE EVERYBODY ON STEAMER

"How many boats were there on the Empress?"

"Between thirty and forty. There were boats for everybody. She had boats for 2,000 people. There was no panic among the passengers or crew. About four boats were launched. As the ship sank these boats floated away. The people who were saved were saved by the Empress boats and the wreckage.

"The Stordstad, with three or four boats pulled around, took people off the wreckage. As far as I know, I passed a couple of his boats and he only had three people in them."

James Rankin, a passenger from Vancouver, B. C., and a marine engineer, said: "I was aroused by the noise and saw a big fire. I went to the deck. I cannot tell how the accident occurred. I heard the whistle blow when I reached the deck. Five minutes after the collision, a heavy fog lifted. Four or five boats got away and saved many people.

"I think that if the collier had kept her bow in the hole she made in the liner's side she would have been able to make the shore and probably have saved every one. The officers on the Empress did everything they could. The engineers remained below until they could get no more steam and the lights went out."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## CRISIS IS REACHED IN PEACE PARLEYS

Question of Admitting Constitutionals to Conferences Is Before Mediators.

## TO ANSWER CARRANZA'S NOTE

Awaiting Reply From United States and Huerta on Plans Already Outlined.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 30.—A crisis in the progress of the mediation proceedings was reached to-night. While awaiting answers from the Huerta government and the United States to the tentative plan for a new provisional government in Mexico, the question of admitting Constitutionalists to the conferences before an agreement or protocol is signed, loomed up as likely to influence the decision of the American government on the plans already outlined.

The South American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.

The American delegates reported that Washington had not acted on the plan.

The American diplomats did not broach the subject of Constitutional representation to the Mexicans, or show them the note delivered here yesterday by Juan F. Uruquiza, a messenger General Carranza.